BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR

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AMESEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, at SP M.; closes at 11 p. Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Louis James, Charles State. Stateenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.-BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty third street, near Sixth avenue. - NEGRO
MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M. Dan Bryant

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway, - Parisian Cancan Dancers, et 8 P. M. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty minth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.

Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.-INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. BAILEY'S CIRCUS, foot of Houston street, East River, at I P. M. and S P. M.

No. 201 Bowery. - VARIETY, at S.P. M. Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street -- PARIS BY

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Rroadway and Thirteenth street.—DEARER THAN
LIFE, at S.P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. J. L. Toole.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.—ROMEO JAFFTER*
JENKINS, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4.30 P. M. Mr. Leffingwell. RICHELIEU, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M. Mr.
E. L. Davenport. OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, -VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LA PRINCESSE
DE TREBIZONDE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mile.
Aimee, M.le. Minelly.

No. 514 Broadway -VARIETY, at S.P. M.: closes at 10:30

PARK THEATRE.

Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets—GILDED AGE, atoP. M. Mr. John T. Raymond.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—CONNIE SOOMAH, at 8 P. M., closes at 10.30 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NIBLO'S GAEDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE
DELUGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Kirally
Pamily.

TRIPLE SHEET.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock mayket was active and closed strong. Gold, 1091 a 109%

were decidedly interesting, Gloster winning | not to the judicial." In such a decision, as the ten thousand dollar race and making fine time, considering the state of the track. George B. Daniels won the second race.

THE Irish Times has informed its readers that Mrs. Woodhull leads the free love wing of Plymouth church. This is only a Hibernian method of expressing a lamentable

THE MONEY ORDER Department of the Post Office is one of the most useful, and the extent to which it is employed is shown by the fact that last year nearly \$75,000,000 of orders were issued.

THE EIGHTEENTH EXCURSION of the Floating Hospital took place yesterday, and four hundred and fifty-four invalids enjoyed the trip. Among the affecting incidents of the day was the death of a baby, who was brought on board in an almost hopeless condition.

Women who advertise for employment ought to be secure from insult, and a step towards their security has been made by the arrest, of an Italian who has been sending indecent answers to advertisements. Cases of the kind are rare, we believe, and the punishment of the scamp will make them rarer still.

THE GOVERNMENT investigating committee has begun its labors in New Orleans, but is unlikely to report anything the newspapers have not already made known. General Emory bears testimony to the good faith of the surrender of the McEnery party.

THE POLYCE -A general order has been issued for the better regulation of the police. One rule is for the management of the station houses, and another requires policemen to wear the uniform when not upon duty. As many of the recent outrages of policemen have been committed when they were in plain clothes this change is likely to be a reform.

THE PHILADELPHIANS are disturbed by the mysterious escape of two prisoners who were accused of robbing the United States of \$180,000. These men had been in prison for five or six months and were discharged by an order of Judge Paxson, the order being served between the prison van and the court, contrary to rule. After this event it was discovered that detainers had been lodged against them by the authorities of another city, and it is believed that they owe their liberty to some improper connivance. The Philadelphia papers speak with considerable indignation on the subject, but with more caution, the State having a libel law which, except in unusual cases, acts as an effective muzzle to journalism. For this reason it is unlikely that the responsibility for the escape of the prisoners from justice will be fixed upon any particular person, especially as the officers of the Court have been acquitted. The Ledger thinks there should have been a full hearing; but this, upon some technicality, was

NEW YORK HERALD | The Problem in Louisiana-Mr. Rev-

We print elsewhere a statesmanlike letter from the venerable and distinguished Reverdy Johnson, in which he discusses the Louisiana question. In the ancient times the State was well served when the elder men, or the "Alder"-men as they came to be called, were summoned to give counsel in affairs of State. In the advice of the aged there is safety. Time, experience, opportunity, responsibility ripen the intellect, and teach that calmness which is in many respects the truest statesmanship. Reverdy Johnson is now an old man, long past the time assigned by the Psalmist as the measure of human life. It is more than fifty years since he entered the Maryland Senate, and he may, therefore, be said to have celebrated the golden wedding of his public career. Thirty years ago he was a Senator in Congress, when Webster, Calhoun, Clay and Crittenden were Senators A quarter of a century since he was a member of a Cabinet in which Clayton and Collamer held seats. Serving the Union, as he did, during the larger part of his life, as the representative of a slave State, he had the felicitous courage to give his earnest support to the Union. We owe to Reverdy Johnson more, perhaps, than to any other citizen of Maryland the fact that we were enabled to keep that restless and reluctant State within the limits of the federation.

Upon a question like this of Louisiana it is eminently proper that Reverdy Johnson should be heard, and at a time especially when, in the honors we are paying to John A. Dix, Havemeyer, Tilden, Governor Allen, of Ohio; Thurlow Weed and other centennial statesmen. we show a disposition to listen to our "Alder"men and not run heedlessly off into wild ways of the younger heads, that so often lead to misery and disappointment. Mr. Johnson, with the calm precision of a lawyer, looks at the Louisiana case from three points of view. First, he asks, Was the President right in recognizing the Kellogg government? Second, if he was not, had the people the right to drive Kellogg from power by force of arms? And, thirdly, has the President the right to restore Kellogg and the government of which he is the head?

In discussing these propositions Mr. Johnson makes an argument singularly like the view of the case presented by the HERALD when the revolution first took place in Louisiana. The President certainly committed an error when he recognized Kellogg as the legitimate Governor. He apparently adopted this course in obedience to a decree of the United States District Court of Louisiana. But, as Mr. Johnson shows, the question whether a State government has been legitimately established is political, not judicial, and does not come within the authority of a federal tribunal, the inquiries necessary to establish the claim are of such a character that it must be obvious no federal court can have appropriate jurisdiction. In the case of Arkansas, where two contestants came to the verge of civil war, the President interfered against Brooks, who claimed the office by virtue of a process of the court, and in behalf of Baxter, who rested his claim solely upon political grounds. Mr. Johnson cites the well known decision of Chief Justice Taney in the "Dorr rebellion" case in Rhode Island, to which the HERALD called attention the other day. In this decision, rendered by Chief Justice Taney and unanimously concurred in by the Court, it was expressly held that the inquiry whether a government exists in any State is political, and not judicial, or, to use the exact language of the Court, the THE RACES AT FLEETWOOD PARK YESTERDAY question "belonged to the political power and to the President as a guide of action, the determination of the Executive is conclusive. Therefore, as Mr. Johnson so cogently reasons, if Judge Durell had no authority to pass upon the validity of Kellogg's election, the President, likewise, had no authority to accept his "decision" as binding upon his own executive action. The responsibility was the President's in the first place, and he cannot now undo or

escape its consequences. The question as to how far the President's error in the recognition of Kellogg should affect his action in dealing with the Penn revolution is answered by Mr. Johnson upon precisely the grounds advanced by the HERALD. The Penn party had no right but that of revolution. "A right of revolution," as Mr. Johnson truly says, "can never be supposed to exist under an established government. Such a right, indeed, supposes no existing legal authority, but asserts itself upon natural and elementary principles, such as are stated in the Declaration of Independence." However praiseworthy and undeniable these principles may be, they cannot enter into the sovereignty of the Union. As Mr. Johnson so clearly puts it: "Each State is bound to the other States and to the United States, and the obligation is such that a right by force to change her form of government is not possessed by her, as its exercise might interfere with the relation she bears to her sister States as to the paramount authority of the United States." This logic is unanswerable. As we showed during the progress of the Penn revolution, if any combination of people could everthrow a government legal in form and in the unchallenged exercise of authority, no matter how grievously it oppressed the people, there would be an end of this Republic. It would be that appeal from the ballot to the barricade which has been the misfortune of democracy in France. We should fall by a process of disintegration worse even than secession into anarchy. We should become, like those Central American or Mexican republics, governed by pronunciamentoes-volcanic in their fermation and constantly breaking into fire, flame, smoke and

Mr. Johnson, with due and marked courtesy, disclaims any apprehension that the President can have a personal wish to tyrannize, or to permit others to tyrannize, over any State in the Union. "His past renown." says the great jurist, "would be nothing to him if he permitted himself to be governed by any such motives." He then asks how far the President can interpose to give relief to the people of Louisiana. He takes the ground that the President in recognizing the Kellogg contrivance exhausted his jurisdiction over the subject and made it a legal government, and as much entitled to federal protection as the government of New York or of

will dissolve the Kellogg rule. We can understand how, in the event of continual commotion, turmoil, the persecution of the freedmen in the interior parishes of the State, or the manifest inability of the government to exercise its natural necessary functions, the President might interfere and proclaim martial law. This, however, would be an unconstitutional, and, without extreme cause, an unjustifiable act, akin to President Lincola's suspension of habeas corpus in 1861. Mr. Lincoln violated the constitution and incurred the risk of impeachment. Public danger demanded his act. Public opinion approved it and Congress sustained him when it came together. But the perils which invited from Mr. Lincoln this arbitrary exercise of power do not exist in Louisiana. The country is at peace, and what we do must be done within the forms of the constitution.

There is, therefore, no constitutional solution of this problem but that which the HERALD has proposed and which Mr. Johnson cordially accepts-namely, the resignation by Kellogg and McEnery and all their subordinates of all power or pretence to power and a new election by the people. 'If," says Mr. Johnson, with eloquent truth, "they are governed by patriotic motives, and desire to restore tranquillity to their State, they will not hesitate to take such a step. That Kellogg can desire to retain a position which is so adverse to the feeling of the State, and which it is obvious he would not be able to hold a day without the aid of federal troops, seems to me to be equally unpatriotic and dishonorable. But upon such a question the man Kellogg is the judge, and as he may judge it will he meet with the applause or condemnation of the country." In expressing these views this venerable statesman gives voice to the honest conservative sentiment of the country, without distinction of party. Mr. Kellogg and his friends can give no better evidence of their fealty to the Union, of their patriotic regard for the people of Louisiana and their desire for the happiness of all classes, black and white, than to hearken to this appeal from one of the most honored and illustrious of the nation's "Alder"-men.

The Republican State Convention

As a nation is deemed fortunate in periods when its annals are dull, so a political party has reason to congratulate itself when its nominating conventions excite but little interest. Wars, revolutions and civil convulsions furnish materials to the historian and impart animation to his pages, and in like manner a political convention which gives promise of a great row causes the public to prick up its ears with expectation. The Charleston Convention of 1860, which broke up the democratic party, was watched with deep interest, as the recent Convention at Syracuse was in a smaller way. If, as seemed probable last Tuesday, Judge Church had given, if not his consent, his connivance, his friends would have presented a strong array and have enlisted most of the unpledged delegates. Tilden's opponents failed only because they had no candidate, and after Church failed them it was too late to extemporize one on whom they could unite. On the assembling of the delegates there was uncertainty enough to excite the kind of interest which attends a game of chance, and passionate animosity enough to divide the sympathies of the spectators. The play did not come up to the promise of the bills, but it kept attention awake till the dénouement.

The Convention which meets at Utica tomorrow will be comparatively flat and tame, like a race in which only one horse is en tered and it is known that he will walk over cusing in the Utica hotels to-night, no watching the trains to see who will first get hold of the arriving delegates. So far as relates to the Governorship the Convention will be a mere registering body to authenticate the selection already made by the spontaneous preference of the republican voters. The proceedings will not excite much more interest than a ratification meeting. Nor is this by any means a factitious unanimity or false appearance of unanimity, like that sometimes produced by an active clique which steals a march on rivals and gets a convention securely packed. The universal agreement to nominate Dix is a necessity imposed on the delegates by the unconstrained choice of the party. The most powerful republican clique that which centres in the Custom House, but that clique has not lifted a finger to promote the candidature of Dix. Its leaders would have preferred one of their own confederates, but the will of the people was too manifest for even a show of resistance. If the Utica Convention is a mere registering body its office is to register the well known preference of the republican masses, not the decree of a wirepulling clique. A great body of soured and disgusted delegates will not return to their homes to render heartless lip service to the ticket. No republican journals will have to face about, as some of the democratic organs have done, and support a nomination which they had publicly deprecated. Unless some wholly unlooked for change should take place in the relations of the republican factions there will be no quarrel to be composed or insults to be pocketed by the supporters of Governor Dix. The harmonious action of the Convention, in obedience to the united wishes of the republican voters, will make the republican canvass an easy launch in smooth water. and present a striking contrast to the Conven-

THE MISER AND THE SPENDTHRIFT .-Radical agitators in England have reported Queen Victoria a miser. It appears on the other hand that the Prince of Wales is a spendthrift and that his mother has undertaken the settlement of his debts to the extent of three millions. How tortunate for the Prince it is that the Queen can save him even to the extent of three millions!

THE BRITISH CLAIMANTS under the Treaty of Washington were yesterday paid, through their agents, \$1,929,819, in gold, less two and a half per cent allowed for expenses, and the country is well pleased that they will get their money. But the claims of American citizens upon the \$15,000,000 awarded by the Geneva arbitrators have not been paid. At its next session Congress cannot neglect this act of justice without incurring heavier censure than its past quibbling and indifference have re-Pennsylvania. There is, therefore, no act ceived from the impertial public.

which ne can constitutionally adopt that | The True Indian Policy-The Army the Only Effective Agent of the Government.

> The Eastern States have ceased to understand the Indians, because they have been for many years deprived of their society. They have become greater curiosities than the Chinese, who were once marvels but are now commonplace laundrymen; and when a tribe of chiefs, squaws and pappooses comes from the far West to the Eastern cities it is taken in charge by the government or the Young Men's Christian Association and exhibited as a wonderful novelty. An Indian in full costume on Broadway would attract nearly as much attention as a bull in a china shop, though he would probably do less damage. Indians, in fact, are more common in the spirit than in the flesh, for no good spiritual medium would be without some dead chief or medicine man to tell us the secrets of the world beyond the grave. But the real living Indian of to-day exists for us only by the telegraph and the correspondent.

This actual ignorance of the Indian nature

is increased by the traditions we have of the

great tribes which long ago disappeared. We confound the Indian of to-day with the Indian of the past. King Philip, Tecumseh, Osceola, Uncas and Mohegan, the chiefs of fact and fiction, are to us the same as Red Cloud, Little Swan, Cochise, Big Bear and other warriors of the prairie. Our ideas of the Indian nature are, to a great extent, derived from the novels of Cooper and poems like Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming." We imagine the red man of the West to be noble, chivalrous, hospitable; something like the Arab of the desert, or the ideal Italian bandit, the romantic Fra Diavolo of the opera. This is as great an error as it would be to confuse Lord Byron's Corsair with the bloody, murderous Greek brigands who have made the Plain of Marathon as infamous in modern times as it is glorious in history. There were two races of Indians when America was first settled, and those of the East were certainly the far superior. We admit the truthfulness of Cooper's novels. There was something noble in the Pequots. the Mohicans and the Lenni Lenapes. And as these historic Indians were cruel in war they were capable of noble actions in peace. Even John Randolph, of Roanoke, one of the proudest of Virginians, boasted of his descent from the Indian Princess, Pocahontas. Captain Rolfe married her and took her to England, but he would probably have made different arrangements had he met one of the dusky heroines of New Mexico or Colorado. There are no Indian princesses now; there are only squaws. The Indians of the Atlantic States seem to have been a race of savages who had honorable traits. They were intellectual, self-respecting and faithful to their pledges. Our forefathers dealt with the Six Nations, whose rule extended from Massachusetts to the lakes, and with the Lenni Lenapes, whose dominion reached from the Delaware far beyond the Susquehanna, upon almost equal terms. Treaties were made with great chiefs which were as often kept as treaties are now in Europe, and the savage was sometimes nobler than the white man. These aboriginal tribes were far superior to those which now exist. The Six Nations and the Delawares should not be compared with the Comanches, the Sioux and the Pawnees of the Plains. The differences between the Atlantic and what may be called the Pacific tribes were not merely social, but, to a certain extent, ethnological The superior tribes are now almost entirely

Thus, as our ideas of the Indian may be said to be derived from Cooper, our Indian policy is derived from Penn. The Quakers of Pennsylvania imagine that they can deal with a Modoc as William Penn did with a Delaware, and they have tried the experiment out West. But General Canby lost his life in the lava beds, and some of the commissioners narrowly escaped with their scalps. These Quaker philanthropists not only forget the difference of race, the marked distinction between the Indians of the Alleghany Mountains and New England and those of the Plains, but they also fail to consider the influence of time upon the latter. It is nearly three hundred years since William Penn bought an empire for a few beads, and since then the Indians have learned to hate the whites. Persecution, whiskey and war have made them revengeful, treacherous and cruel. and Penn's scalp would be taken by a Pawnee now as coolly as a glass of rum. No longer are the friendly counsels of "the children of Miquon" listened to by the Indian. He believes in rations and rum, getting drunk all winter and hunting the buffalo and stealing horses in the summer. The forest child of to-day is generally pretty much of a thief and a good deal of a rowdy, and has acquired all the vices of the whites without even one of their virtues. As our conceptions of the Indian character and our Indian policy are both facts of the present, it is not surprising that we should have an Indian war every summer, and that the government should spend millions of dollars without any useful results. It is certainly full time for the country to ask William Penn to retire from a task he is unable to perform. He cannot civilize the Indians, and they are simply becoming more barbarous under his failure to manage them. The true way for the government to deal with these savages of the Plains is by the army. The army, in fact, is depended upon to manage them in every emergency, and it alone stands between the frontier settlers and devastation and death. But whenever the Indians have enough of war they surrender and make their own terms. They demand the protection of peace commissioners and agents, and live on the rations and the bounty of the government. As the army is, in fact, responsible for the Indians in time of war, we think it should have the full control | She has seen the meaning of the "reform," its moral influence the peace it annually has to enforce by arms, instead of seeing all the rule. The army is the only power the Indians know and respect, and it ought to have full control of them, and be held responsible for the result. This is General Sheridan's idea of the true Indian policy, and the sooner the

THE ARRIVAL IN AMERICA of the well known

the Indians and the whites.

country adopts it the better will it be for both

the Duc de Montpensier is an art event of | metal images are molten, the marble images unusual importance. As will be seen from the critical review which we publish in another column the works composing it cover the grandest period of Spanish art. Only in a few European galleries could anything like the same facilities to study the development of this remarkable school be enjoyed as this collection now presents to the American public. In consenting to lcan his splendid collection the Duke has done a graceful act, which cannot fail to be properly appreciated. Though the collection is not large it is very valuable, and affords students and amateurs ample opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the characteristics of Spanish painting in its various developments. The occasion ought not to be neglected, for it may be long before a similar opportunity will occur again. Boston will enjoy the educational benefits to be derived from the presence of the paintings for one year, and we hope the directors of our Art Museum will take steps to procure for the citizens of New York an opportunity of examining this representative collection of the best Spanish art.

The Lesson of the Scandal.

The printing of Mr. Tilton's statement brings to a close what may be called the "Trial by Newspaper" of the present controversy. It is nearly four months since Mr. Tilton, by the publication of his letter to Dr. Bacon, began this extraordinary scandal. During these four months the country has suffered from a worse than Egyptian plague. Better that the waters had turned into blood, so that the fishes in the rivers had died: bet ter the plague of trogs and of flies corrupting the land; better the murrain, the locusts or the horrible darkness; we might even say better that last awful blow which fell upon Pharaoh's people before they would let God's chosen people go, than this dreadful visitation which for four months has fallen upon the American people. No event of this generation has brought more evil in its train. We can well respect, even we do not in strict justice approve, of the efforts of men like General Tracy, General Butler, Mr. Kinsella, and even of Mr. Moulton, before the mania for publishing the ill-spelled letters of a foolish old weman came upon him, to suppress this scandal and prevent all the evil that has been done to Christianity, public morality, social order and good faith between man and man.

The scandal remains, although the "Trial by Newspaper' ends. We enter upon the uncertain chances of a trial by jury. What the result of that trial may be, or whether there will be a trial, which many doubt, it would be vain to speculate. But certain moral issues have been settled, and upon these we can dwell now. There is an end of what may be called the Religion of Gush. For many years Plymouth church, under the ministrations of a clergyman of incomparable eloquence, has been worshipping sentiment rather than revelation, generosity in place of truth, kindness in the place of taith, the eloquence of one man, rather than the teachings of the Master, Henry Ward Beecher in the place of Jesus Christ. Religion has not been a matter of discipline or duty, with rewards and punishments-only a day's picnic in the woods. No matter what deviation from the codes that, written on the tables of stone at Sinai, have been the granite foundations of every Christian Church, no matter how far we might stray from these unalterable laws, ail was bright on Sunday morning, all our sins were forgotten in the eloquence of Henry Ward Beecher. There was no punishment, no discipline! Life had no necessary duties. Sin as we might, there was always a welcome and a

church. The fruit of this religion may be seen in the men and women who have contributed to this scandal. Mr. Moulton has informed us that he is a heathen, and we may except him from any ecclesiastical responsibilities. But what a strange phenomenon is this "Christian charity" of Plymouth church! What tides ot hatred, slander, defamation, have been ever sweeping under the placid surface of Brooklyn Christianity! Lay aside the supreme question at issue and look at the revelations which come to us in side flashes. Bowen on Beecher, Moulton on Bowen, Moulton on Shearman. Tilton degrading his wife, defaming Mrs. Beecher and attacking Kingsley and Kinsella, with the poor old stricken Mrs. Morse commenting on the whole party and the world in general! This sad, stricken old woman comes into the play as a tragi-comic chorus, a kind of Meg Merriles, evidently insane, but with a capacity for direct and honest speech. We do not know but that as a juryman we should accept her as the most credible witness that has appeared. Think also of the cruel, infamous slander on Miss Procter, which makes us marvel if men have really forgotten their manhood. Think of the incredible baseness founded upon traditions, and not upon the of dragging Mrs. Beecher into the public prints merely to insult her husband. Then we have the ravens and unclean birds, and base, creeping things, headed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who cannot remain away from the carcass. It is a sad sight to see these women, some gray in years and with honored ripening lives, making themselves carrion birds; such a woman as Mrs. Stanton, for instance, apostrophizing the uproarious Frank Moulton as a Christ, because he went to Plymouth church with a kind of fireman's instinct for a row, and was satisfied. But, after all, it is for the best. If the buzzard is a buzzard it is better that we know it before we proceed to do it turkey honors. And it this woman's suffrage movement is really the pretence for a war upon every tradition and teaching that men call holy, upon marriage, home, virtue-then blessed be the day that the truth became known! Mrs. Stanton's work is at an end. Mrs. Woodhull was right. of them in peace. It could then maintain by and is henceforth its true queen and leader. Mrs. Stanton becomes simply a patient, willing, efficient, we may say officious follower good it has accomplished undone by divided of Mrs. Woodhull in the scavenger business of "suffrage" and "reform." There is also the end of many things.

French Revolution he makes a grotesque apostrophe to the destroying angels who brought that terrible catastrophe: "Imposture is in flames. Imposture is burnt up." "Higher, higher yet flames the fire sea; crackling with new dislocated timber; collection of Spanish paintings belonging to hissing with leather and prunella. The

When Carlyle comes to the close of his

become mortar-lime; the stone mountains sulkily explode." "The images all run into amorphous Corinthian brass," "for it is the end of the dominion of Imposture." Something like this we have seen in Brooklyn. The fire has been intense, and from it have come nauseating odors; vileness and sin have covered the land; sorrows, misery, distress have come upon thousands who will no longer have that confiding trust in religion and professions of faith. But better the fire. Sentiment the religion of gush, cant, hypocrisy, affinities; Beecherism, which is the worship of parases and personal gratification; Tiltonism, which is the worship of selfishness, woman's suffrage, gossip; Bowenism, which is the reducing the Ten Commandments and all the Gospels into a stock list-all have fallen into the fire and are destroyed. Many, many years will pass before we shall cease to see the black ashes that are strewn over Plymouth church, the crumbling ruins and the ghastly crumbling walls. Many, many years will pass before the thousands who loved Henry Ward Beecher will cease to mourn over his fate. This is the sorrow of the Brooklyn scandal. The value of it is the burning up of the imposture which has long reigned there, and which has been falsely called "religion"

The Third Term at Utics.

It is widely believed that the ruling managers of the republican party of the State are at the bottom of the movement looking to the election of General Grant for a third term. It is the prevailing opinion, apparently, that the Republican State Convention, which meets at Utica to-morrow, will be as reticent as General Grant himself upon this question of a third term. The liberals of this Commonwealth have pronounced against any departure from the Presidential limitation of wo terms, as established from the example of Washington; the democrats have emphatically seconded the liberal protest; and now. if the republicans of the Empire State, like their brethren of Pennsylvania, Kansas and Michigan, proclaim their adhesion to the two-term limitation, the question will be settled. Otherwise Messrs. Blaine, Conkling, Morton, Logan, Butler and other hopeful republican aspirants for the succession may take it easy and resign themselves to the necessity of waiting yet a little longer. The issue depends very much upon the action of the impending Republican Convention at Utica.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. E. L. Davenport is among the recent arrivals at the Sturtevant House. Ex-Congressman Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse is stopping at the Gilsey House.
Captain John H. Upshur, United States Navy, is

quartered at the Everett House. Assemblyman F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

"Voluntary and responsible insanity" is Gerrit Smith's analysis of drunkenness. Mr. A. T. Stewart and Judge Hilton sailed for

home on the Scotia September 5. Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, ts staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The proportionate yield of wheat in France is

John Heath not only bit a piece off the Robert Dunro, but he "swallowed it."

Commodore D. McN. Fairfax, United States Navy is registered at the New York Hotel. At Marseilles the police have in their hands & man who kidnaps young girls "for exportation." Ex-Governor H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana, has returned to his old quarters at the Fifth Avenue

Captain C. P. Patterson, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Everets

from Boston yesterday, and left last evening fer Washington. Judge William A. Richardson, of the United

States Court of Claims, has apartments at the Firth Avenue Hotel. It is not profitable to have a princess for a wife.

Perkins will be kept in jail till he pays that 39,000f. but the Princess goes free. General Sherman has returned to Washington

from Columbus, Ohio, where he went to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland. Paris correspondents of foreign papers have been requested by the French government, through the Ambassadors of their several countries to

speak more politely of the French army. That British reformer who was in favor of cremation and opposed to buying any new burying ground in his town, has been mobbed by 2,000 women, who proposed to "burn him."

In the experiments made by the Austrian War Department to letermine whether to buy Krupp cannon, these gans made 170 marks to every sever marks made by the Austrian bronze guns. Practically, therefore, Austria finds herself without

artillery.

Marshal MacMahon has sent as a wedding pres ent to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh twe handsome vases of Sevres china, manufactured especially for their koyal Highnesses. They are nd to be marvels of ornamentation, and are decerated with copies of pictures by Boucher and Watteau, executed by some of the first artists in

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

A meeting of the joint committee of the Comon Council, appointed to make arrangements for the entertainment of the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Irish team, met yesterday in the City next, starting from the loot of Thirty-lourin street, North River, at ten o'clock A. M., a colla-tion, to be served on board the steamer, a band accompanying the party. There will be also a re-ception in the Covernor's room on a subsequent day, the invited guests to be limited to 250.

ILLNESS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 21, 1874. Brigham Young is sick and considerable uneastness has been felt in town to-day in regard to his condition. It is reported that some astrologer predicted that he would die on the 7th of Decem-bernext.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1874. Department of the Guif, has been ordered to return to his station at New Orleans, having been ordered to this city some weeks ago to settle his accounts.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Change in the Command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 21, 1874. Commodore Howell to-day turned over the command of the Naval Station here to Rear Admiral Bryson. Commodore Howell proceeds to Washington to assume the charge of the Burcau of Yards and Docks.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CEURCH. Bishop Cummins Preaching at Bing-

hamton. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1874. Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopaa Church, preached in the Pirst Presbyterian church last evening. The congregation was very large. To better enable the many to hear the Bishop no services were held in the North and West Presbyterian churches nor in the Congregational and hantist churches.